

The following species, discovered by the late Isaac Holden, was distributed under Nos. 1007 and 1163; the description, given with the latter number, is as follows:

1163. **Lyngbya (Leibleinia) subtilis** Holden n. sp.

“Filaments attached by the middle to other algae; free ends cylindrical or somewhat tapering; trichomes pale green, somewhat torulose, .003–.0045 mm. diam., articulations 1–3 to 1, usually 1–2 diam. long; terminal cell rounded, sheath thin, delicate.

Attached to various marine algae, Bridgeport, Connecticut; and along the coast to Maine. The filaments vary considerably in size; the general habit is not unlike some of the smaller species of *Plectonema*, but no branching has been observed.”

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

A STATION FOR *ASPLENIUM EBENOIDES* IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On the 30th of September, 1905, I drove from Canaan, Connecticut, where I was stopping, to Ashley Falls in Massachusetts. The day was so hot that collecting seemed almost useless. On crossing the Massachusetts line I was relieved, however, to find shade, which at least looked cool. Crumbling abutments reached from the cliff towards the road. The hollows between were filled with greensward and the crevices in the rocks were full of all the lovely things that like limestone crannies. From one to another I hurried and peered like a mortal under a fairy spell. Walking-leaf, ebony and maiden-hair spleenworts, bulblet bladder-fern, blunt-leaved *Woodsia*, mountain Geranium, harebells, and at the top rusty *Woodsia* were there and all most daintily set. In the rich soil between the back of the rocks and the river grew huge tufts of Christmas and evergreen wood-fern and on an occasional limestone outcrop small and very intensely colored purple cliff-brakes. I said to myself “Here we have the right soil and an abundance of *Asplenium ebenum* with *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* elbowing each other; and whether *Asplenium ebenoides* is or is not a hybrid, I would like to hunt every inch of this place for a root of it, if I had the strength and two weeks time.” Just then, up over my head on a ledge, a difference in the form of a fern attracted my attention, and after a scramble I actually had found the little plant in question. It was a small root, to be sure, but unmistakable in its identity and within the limits of Massachusetts, where so far

as I have learned *Asplenium ebenoides* has never been recorded before. Very near it was a vigorous plant of *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* on which nearly every frond was a departure from the typical leaf with rounded lobes. One had pinnae as distinct below as in *Asplenium ebenoides* itself, thus looking much as though this individual was a sort of missing link in the history of the interesting spleenwort.—MRS. J. R. SANFORD, Winsted, Connecticut.

THE APETALOUS FORM OF *ARENARIA GROENLANDICA* ON MT. MANSFIELD.—During the second week of June, 1902, I collected on Mt. Mansfield apetalous specimens of *Arenaria groenlandica* Spreng. The season was cold and wet and normal plants of the same species were developing slowly. On looking over the back numbers of my set of RHODORA I found a record relative to apetalous specimens of *A. groenlandica* collected by Mr. Rand in 1888 and others with reduced petals collected by Professor Fernald in 1894, and I intended to report immediately the new station which I had observed, but press of work prevented my doing so. In 1904 I searched again for the form in question but failed to find it. In 1905, however, on July 7th I was more fortunate, finding a colony some inches in diameter growing among the typical plants which were in full bloom. On both occasions the apetalous specimens were collected on the open ridge of the summit of the mountain. Only a few specimens were taken at either time and all were sent to the herbarium of the University of Vermont. The previous note on the apetalous form of this species records its occurrence in Maine only, and suggests that it may be a seasonal development. The finding of the form on Mt. Mansfield in early June not only extends the known range to Vermont but seems to indicate that it is not the result of any reduction or abortion of the normal form after normal flowering.—ELIZABETH B. DAVENPORT, Brattleboro, Vermont.

A NEW VARIETY OF *CAREX INTERIOR*.—During a recent excursion in the St. John Valley of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine I was much interested and perplexed by a strange *Carex* which abounded on a wet sandy shore below Fort Kent. The plant was obviously related to *Carex interior* but its slender lance-subulate mostly ascend-